

Autumn 260

Valerian's capture had become general knowledge and to many it seemed that with Gallienus so weakened the imperial power was there for the taking: one of the first to take advantage of the situation was INGENIUS, governor of Pannonia and Moesia. He was proclaimed emperor at SIRMIUM by the troops left under his command but

was defeated soon afterwards at MURSA
in Pannonia by Gallienus's general AURELIUS
MÆNIUS fled from the battlefield but
was killed by his own supporters. The banner
of rebellion in the Danube provinces was then
taken up by REBELLIANVS, but was quickly
stomped out again by prompt action
from Gallienus.

Autumn 260

The revolt of Postumus, governor of Lower Germany led to the creation of a Gallic empire which survived as a separate state for almost 15 yrs

Formed by the 3 provinces of Gaul

LUDOVENSIS (north including Charbourg, Poerz
Belgium) Aquitania (S.W. France)

and Narbonensis (S.E. of Aquitania)

plus the 2 Germanies with their
powerful frontier forces.

neither Postumus nor any of his successors
made any attempt to march on Rome

Autumn 260

POSTUMUS laid siege to COLONIA AGrippina
and refused to desist until SALONINUS
(son of Gallienus) and his guardian SILVIUS
were handed over to him.

Once they were in his power, he
immediately put them to death.

late 260

A more serious uprising broke out in the eastern provinces where FULVIUS IUNIUS MACRIANUS and his younger brother FULVIUS IUNIUS QUIETUS were proclaimed joint Emperors. They made Antioch their capital and won widespread recognition in Syria, Egypt and Asia Minor.

Macrianus and his father (also Macrianus) marched against Gallienus but were defeated and killed in the Balkans by